

CALCULATING YOUR SCORE

SCORING THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE SECTION

Use the following formula to calculate your raw score on the multiple-choice section of the exam:

$$\frac{\text{number correct}}{\text{number correct}} - \left(\frac{\text{number incorrect}}{\text{number incorrect}} \times 1/4 \right) = \frac{\text{raw score}}{\text{raw score}} \text{ (round to nearest whole number)}$$

SCORING THE FREE-RESPONSE SECTION

Use the formula below to calculate your raw score on the free-response section of the exam:

$$\left(\frac{\text{DBQ}}{\text{DBQ}} \times 4 \right) + \left(\frac{\text{essay \#1}}{\text{essay \#1}} \times 2.44 \right) + \left(\frac{\text{essay \#2}}{\text{essay \#2}} \times 2.44 \right) = \frac{\text{raw score}}{\text{raw score}} \text{ (round to nearest whole number)}$$

YOUR COMPOSITE SCORE

$$1.13 \times \frac{\text{multiple-choice}}{\text{multiple-choice}} = \frac{\text{raw score}}{\text{raw score}} \text{ (weighted multiple-choice score: NOT rounded)}$$

$$2.73 \times \frac{\text{free-response}}{\text{free-response}} = \frac{\text{raw score}}{\text{raw score}} \text{ (weighted free-response score: NOT rounded)}$$

Once you have completed your calculations, add the two weighted sections (and round to the nearest whole number). You now have your composite score. Now see where your score falls in the Composite Score Range below. Remember that this score is an estimate of your performance on the College Board exam.

AP GRADES BY SCORE RANGE

AP Grade	Composite Score Range
5	114–180
4	91–113
3	74–90
2	49–73
1	0–48

Practice Test 2

AP UNITED STATES HISTORY EXAMINATION

Section I: Multiple-Choice Questions

Time—55 minutes

Number of questions—80

Directions Each question or incomplete statement below has five possible answers. For each question, select the best response.

- The roots of intolerance that influenced the 1920s can best be seen in all of the following EXCEPT
 - the conviction and execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for passing on atomic secrets to the Soviets
 - the imprisonment of Eugene Debs for violating the Espionage Act
 - the Sedition Act of 1917
 - the East St. Louis race riot
 - the trial of IWW members
- In the 1920s the reborn Ku Klux Klan
 - focused its enmity entirely on black Americans
 - identified with the qualities of urban and cosmopolitan values
 - strongly endorsed women's rights, including the right to vote
 - turned its wrath on Catholics, Jews, immigrants, and blacks
 - became the voice of moderate social reform in the South and the Midwest
- Keynesian economics
 - was adopted by the Reagan administration in order to stimulate consumer demand
 - is most associated with the policies of Herbert Hoover in the first two years of the Great Depression
 - is synonymous with the Roosevelt administration's deficit spending to stimulate the economy
 - was the justification for Hamilton's support for the Bank of the United States
 - was blamed for causing the Great Depression
- Which of the following was NOT part of the coalition that comprised the Populists in the late nineteenth century?
 - free-silver advocates
 - socialists
 - anarchists
 - Farmers' Alliance
 - grain-elevator operators
- Which of the following was NOT a problem that faced the United States immediately after the end of World War II?
 - reconversion from wartime to consumer-based economy
 - housing shortage
 - inflation
 - rebuilding sections of the nation that had been destroyed by the war
 - unemployment

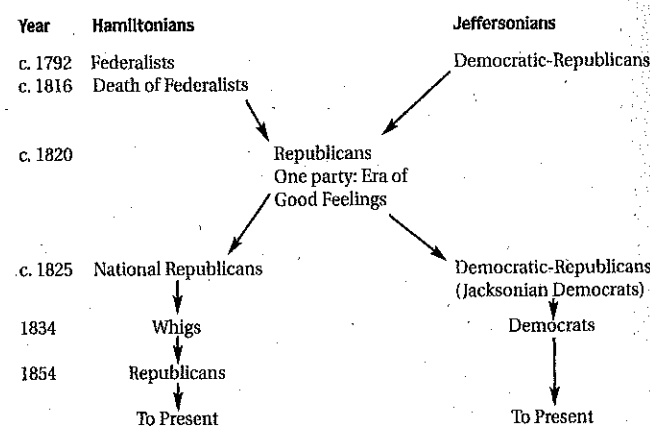
6. Richard Nixon's vice president, Spiro Agnew, was forced to resign his office because
- (A) it was revealed that he had provided the Soviets with nuclear secrets
 - (B) the press reported that he had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan earlier in his political career
 - (C) he had helped to plan the Watergate break-in
 - (D) as governor of Maryland he had received payoffs from businessmen, which he did not report to the IRS
 - (E) Agnew had publicly opposed and criticized Nixon for visiting communist China

7. In the mid-nineteenth century, strong opposition arose in the United States to immigrants who came from
- (A) Eastern Europe
 - (B) Russia
 - (C) the Mediterranean countries
 - (D) South America
 - (E) Ireland and Germany

8. Which of the following is consistent with President Lincoln's attitudes about slavery?
- (A) He sought to contain the spread of slavery, not abolish it.
 - (B) He fought long and hard against the activities of the American Colonization Society.
 - (C) He encouraged Congress to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, which drove Southern states out of the Union.
 - (D) He firmly believed that black Americans were equal to white Americans in every way.
 - (E) His opposition to slavery was moral, not political.

9. The Emancipation Proclamation
- (A) ended slavery in the entire United States
 - (B) ended slavery only in the Border States
 - (C) was rejected by Southern congressmen who prevented Lincoln from issuing it
 - (D) abolished slavery in those states that were in open rebellion against the U.S. government
 - (E) was a major factor in the Southern states' decision to secede from the United States and form their own government

Evolution of Major Parties*



10. Which of the following statements about the flow chart above, which shows the evolution of the major parties, is INCORRECT?
- (A) The Democrats evolved from the Whigs.
 - (B) The demise of the Federalist party occurred in 1816.
 - (C) The Jacksonian Democrats evolved from the Democratic Republicans.
 - (D) The Hamiltonians and the Jeffersonians evolved into the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans.
 - (E) During the Era of Good Feelings there existed only one major political party.

11. General Douglas MacArthur was dismissed as commander of U.N. forces fighting in the Korean War because
- (A) he claimed that the war could not be won
 - (B) he publicly criticized President Truman's handling of the war
 - (C) Republican conservatives in Congress believed he was too "soft" on communism
 - (D) he opposed the containment policy, preferring instead to co-exist with communist nations
 - (E) he launched an unauthorized attack on Communist China

12. The Taft-Hartley Act
- (A) was warmly embraced by labor unions as legislation that favored the rights of the nation's working class
 - (B) was passed by a Republican Congress over President Truman's veto
 - (C) limited immigration from South America and Asia
 - (D) made it a federal offense to advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government
 - (E) was a key feature of the progressives' goal of assimilating new immigrants into American culture

13. Which of the following is NOT associated with radical Republican Reconstruction?
- (A) Jim Crow laws
 - (B) the Wade-Davis Bill
 - (C) the Fourteenth Amendment
 - (D) the Fifteenth Amendment
 - (E) the Tenure of Office Act

14. Which of the following initially supported the New Deal but later became a harsh critic of Roosevelt and the New Deal?
- (A) the Ku Klux Klan
 - (B) Father Charles Coughlin
 - (C) Upton Sinclair
 - (D) the American Communist Party
 - (E) Senator Huey Long

15. This labor union was formed right after the end of the Civil War and

was the first major union to organize workers regardless of their race, gender, or skill level.

- (A) Knights of Labor
- (B) American Federation of Labor
- (C) Congress of Industrial Organizations
- (D) National Labor Union
- (E) Industrial Workers of the World

16. All of the following acts were passed in order to promote Britain's mercantilist policy EXCEPT
- (A) the Virginia resolutions
 - (B) the Navigation Laws
 - (C) the Iron Act
 - (D) the Wool Act
 - (E) the Sugar Act

17. The Treaty of Tordesillas
- (A) ended the French and Indian War
 - (B) gave to Spain control of the Mississippi River
 - (C) was the papacy's plan to prevent conflict between Portugal and Spain as a result of their competition to acquire colonies.
 - (D) allowed French Canadians to continue to practice Catholicism after the French and Indian War
 - (E) ended the Mexican-American War

18. The Populist party platform included all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) land grants given to railroad companies not used by the railroads should be returned to the government
 - (B) a graduated income tax
 - (C) a gold- and silver-based currency
 - (D) the referendum
 - (E) government ownership of the railroads

19. Which of the following is associated with the post-World War II civil rights movement?
- (A) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (B) Black Codes
 - (C) Jim Crow laws
 - (D) *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*
 - (E) *Williams v. Mississippi*

20. Which of the following is associated with the transcendentalist movement of the early nineteenth century?
 (A) F. Scott Fitzgerald
 (B) Henry David Thoreau
 (C) Ernest Hemingway
 (D) Mark Twain
 (E) John Steinbeck
21. Which of the following did NOT occur during the Cold War?
 (A) the U-2 incident
 (B) the Palmer raids
 (C) the Marshall Plan
 (D) the Truman Doctrine
 (E) the formation of NATO
22. This Supreme Court case upheld a state law limiting maximum working hours for women:
 (A) *Muller v. Oregon*
 (B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 (C) *William v. Mississippi*
 (D) *Munn v. Illinois*
 (E) *Texas v. White*
23. Critics of George W. Bush's handling of the war in Iraq would point to Abu Ghraib prison because
 (A) U.S. troops freed hardened criminals imprisoned there by the Saddam Hussein regime
 (B) U.S. military prison guards tortured and abused Iraqi prisoners there
 (C) the U.S. government allowed Saddam Hussein's military police to run the prison
 (D) the administration did not properly fund this aspect of the occupation of Iraq
 (E) the government used the prison to incarcerate opponents of the war in Iraq
24. All of the following are groups of contemporaries EXCEPT
 (A) Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, Jefferson Davis
 (B) Martin Luther King, Jr., John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X
 (C) Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, William McKinley
 (D) Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson

- (E) Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Horace Mann, Lucretia Mott
25. The Gag Resolution was adopted by the U.S. Senate in order to
 (A) provide a greater opportunity for junior senators to speak
 (B) prevent senators from disparaging U.S. foreign policy
 (C) prevent political differences from turning violent
 (D) prevent a senator from engaging in a filibuster
 (E) prevent senators from discussing abolitionist proposals
26. The first Southern state to be readmitted into the Union during Reconstruction was
 (A) Virginia
 (B) South Carolina
 (C) Tennessee
 (D) Texas
 (E) North Carolina
27. As a result of the Spanish-American War, which of the following was ceded to the United States?
 (A) Haiti
 (B) Jamaica
 (C) Indonesia
 (D) the Philippines
 (E) New Guinea
28. Which of the following is NOT associated with the presidency of Jimmy Carter?
 (A) Limited Test Ban Treaty
 (B) inflation
 (C) the Iran hostage crisis
 (D) establishing the cabinet-level Department of Energy
 (E) the return of the Panama Canal to the Panamanians

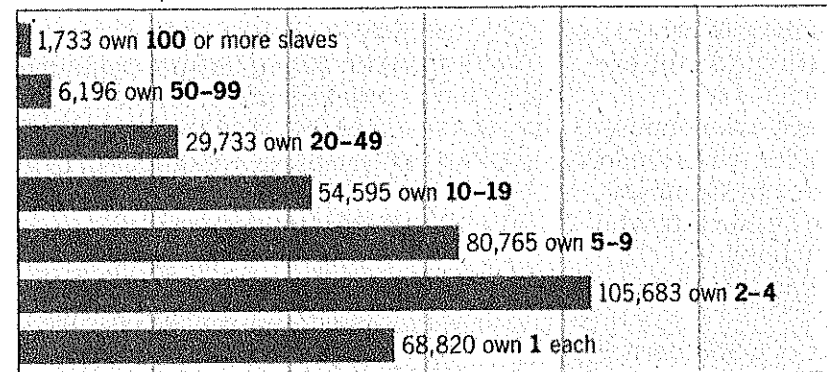
29. Booker T. Washington
 (A) found an ally in the black civil rights movement in W. E. B. Du Bois
 (B) believed that blacks should forgo political equality until they achieved economic success
 (C) demanded that blacks receive full political, economic, and social equality without hesitation
 (D) was the first black American to be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court
 (E) assisted Martin Luther King, Jr., in organizing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
30. The Federal Reserve Act
 (A) removed all decisions regarding the economy from state control
 (B) established a large surplus of gold and silver specie to be used in times of national crisis
 (C) was the first major reform of the nation's banking system since the Civil War
 (D) was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
 (E) was established during the Nixon administration
31. Geraldine Ferraro
 (A) was the first female Speaker of the House
 (B) was the nation's first female cabinet member
 (C) helped organize the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
 (D) was arrested in the 1950s for selling nuclear secrets to the Soviets
 (E) was the first woman to run for vice president
32. Which of the following statements best articulates President Andrew Jackson's policy towards Native Americans?
 (A) Jackson believed that Native Americans should be relocated outside the United States.
 (B) Jackson firmly supported the decisions handed down by the Marshall Court regarding Native Americans.

- (C) Jackson was arguably the best friend Native Americans had in the White House up to that point.
 (D) Jackson favored a policy whereby Native Americans would be forced to migrate west.
 (E) Jackson believed that the U.S. government had no authority to remove Native Americans from their land.
33. Which of the following best articulates the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine?
 (A) It reaffirmed the concept of self-determination for all nations.
 (B) It was used to justify U.S. intervention in World War I.
 (C) It warned the European powers not to attempt recolonization in the Western Hemisphere.
 (D) It became the basis for American isolationism in the early nineteenth century.
 (E) It established the principle that the United States was justified in attempting to create a global empire.
34. Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association
 (A) found considerable support among blacks in northern urban areas
 (B) was affiliated with the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction
 (C) separated from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, Southern Christian Leadership Conference because King's organization was too moderate
 (D) attempted to organize a labor union that would include black and white workers
 (E) was successful only in rural southern communities

35. In order to ensure that his reform programs would not be ruled unconstitutional by the conservative majority on the Supreme Court, this president attempted to increase the number of Supreme Court justices from nine to fifteen.
 (A) Abraham Lincoln
 (B) Woodrow Wilson
 (C) Franklin D. Roosevelt
 (D) Richard Nixon
 (E) Ronald Reagan
36. In the nineteenth century the federal government helped to settle the Great Plains with the passage of this act:
 (A) the Newlands Reclamation Act
 (B) the Morrill Land Grant Act
 (C) the Forest Reserve Act
 (D) the Northwest Ordinance
 (E) the Homestead Act
37. In 1911 a horrific fire that killed over 140 workers, many young women, and led to reforms that addressed lax building codes occurred at the factory of which company?
 (A) McCormick Reaper Company
 (B) Rockefeller Oil Company
 (C) U.S. Steel Company
 (D) Triangle Shirtwaist Company
 (E) Union Iron Mills
38. Which of the following statements best describes the U.S. government's policy in the Spanish Civil War?
 (A) The United States maintained a policy of neutrality.
 (B) The United States asked the League of Nations not to intervene.
 (C) The United States secretly provided Franco's forces with military supplies and economic aid.
 (D) The United States sent thousands of troops to act as a peacekeeping force.
 (E) The United States provided the Loyalists with weapons and supplies.

39. This president sent a naval force to fight against the Barbary pirates.
 (A) George Washington
 (B) John Adams
 (C) Thomas Jefferson
 (D) William McKinley
 (E) Theodore Roosevelt
40. "Article III: The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence . . ." This is an excerpt from
 (A) the Zimmerman note
 (B) the Webster-Ashburton Treaty
 (C) the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 (D) the Platt Amendment
 (E) the Teller Amendment
41. Which one of the following did President Andrew Jackson veto because he maintained it was unconstitutional?
 (A) the Agricultural Adjustment Act
 (B) the Tennessee Valley Authority
 (C) the Maysville Road Bill
 (D) the Wade-Davis Bill
 (E) the Taft-Hartley Act
42. Which of the following is NOT associated with George W. Bush?
 (A) Welfare Reform Bill
 (B) Patriot Act
 (C) No Child Left Behind
 (D) U.S. invasion of Iraq
 (E) terrorist attack on the Pentagon
43. The Albany Congress of 1754 was an assembly of seven colonies that sought to improve relations with which Native American tribe?
 (A) Seminole
 (B) Iroquois
 (C) Sioux
 (D) Cheyenne
 (E) Apache

44. "Dixiecrats"
 (A) was the name given to pro-secession politicians on the eve of the Civil War
 (B) were Southerners who opposed the Reconstruction governments imposed on them by Congress
 (C) were Southern Democrats who voted for the Republican presidential candidate Ulysses S. Grant in 1868
 (D) were members of a Southern faction of the Democratic party who opposed their party's 1948 platform on civil rights
 (E) were Northern politicians who were opposed to abolition
45. Which of the following best characterizes the South in the antebellum period?
 (A) The majority of the white population was engaged in sharecropping.
 (B) It had a substantial middle class.
 (C) Vital to the South's economy was manufacturing.
 (D) Most of the South's population lived in urban areas.
 (E) The South was opposed to a high protective tariff.
46. Put the following in the correct order:
 I. Mexican Cession
 II. Louisiana Purchase
 III. Adams-Onís Treaty
 IV. Gadsden Purchase
 (A) II, III, IV, I
 (B) I, II, III, IV
 (C) I, IV, III, II
 (D) II, III, I, IV
 (E) IV, I, III, II
47. The Elkins Act of 1903
 (A) established federal shipping rates for railroad companies
 (B) was the nation's first minimum-wage law
 (C) placed millions of acres of forests under federal protection
 (D) established the nation's first federal income tax
 (E) strengthened the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887
48. Critics referred to this as Seward's Folly:
 (A) an attempt by unscrupulous speculators to corner the gold market after the Civil War
 (B) the purchase of Alaska from the Russians in 1867
 (C) the establishment of an interracial commune in the 1830s
 (D) an attempt by a royal governor to enforce the tea tax following the Boston Tea Party
 (E) a leading abolitionist's effort to convince slave owners to sell their slaves to the federal government
49. In which of the following nations did the United States NOT intervene in the early twentieth century?
 (A) Nicaragua
 (B) Haiti
 (C) Mexico
 (D) Argentina
 (E) Cuba
50. The Essex decision, the *Leopard-Chesapeake* incident, and the Berlin Decree are all associated with events that led to
 (A) the War of 1812
 (B) the Mexican War
 (C) the Aroostook War
 (D) the Spanish-American War
 (E) World War I



51. Which of the following statements about the table above is INCORRECT?
- (A) The vast majority of slaveowners owned fewer than one hundred slaves.
- (B) Slightly less than 70,000 slaveowning families owned one slave.
- (C) The largest number of slaveowners owned between five and nine slaves.
- (D) Over 100,000 slaveowning families owned between two and four slaves.
- (E) Only a small percentage of slaveowning families owned one hundred or more slaves.
52. In the election of 1884 the Republican party was divided into conservative and reform-minded factions known as
- (A) Mugwumps and Half-Breeds
- (B) Jayhawkers and Border Ruffians
- (C) Dixiecrats and Progressives
- (D) Wobblies and Molly Maguires
- (E) Hawks and Doves
53. "Muckrakers" was a derisive term used by Theodore Roosevelt to describe
- (A) conservatives in his own party
- (B) his Democratic president and vice presidential opponents in the 1912 election
- (C) rebels in Cuba who were fighting against U.S. occupation
- (D) the Spanish military, which was accused of brutalizing the Cuban people
- (E) journalists whom he claimed were sensationalizing their stories of corrupt business practices
54. In his Farewell Address Washington recommended that
- (A) Native Americans should be moved to reservations out west where their safety would be ensured
- (B) the institution of slavery should be abolished
- (C) states' rights should be paramount to the laws of the federal government
- (D) the United States should maintain a policy of neutrality with other nations
- (E) the U.S. government should adopt policies to promote manufacturing and industry
55. Which of the following played a major role in the First Great Awakening?
- (A) Benjamin Franklin
- (B) George Whitefield
- (C) Elijah P. Lovejoy
- (D) Horace Mann
- (E) Thomas Jefferson
56. This event took place in 1794 when Pennsylvania farmers refused to pay an excise tax.
- (A) Bacon's rebellion
- (B) the actions of the Paxton Boys
- (C) the actions of the Regulators
- (D) the Battle of Wounded Knee
- (E) the Whiskey Rebellion

57. The first United States secretary of war (now defense) was
- (A) Thomas Jefferson
- (B) Ulysses S. Grant
- (C) Andrew Jackson
- (D) Henry Knox
- (E) Jefferson Davis
58. Which of the following would an advocate of states' rights NOT use to support his view?
- (A) the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
- (B) nullification
- (C) the Compact Theory of government
- (D) South Carolina Exposition and Protest
- (E) the decisions of the Marshall Court
59. One of the most famous perspectives in the study of U.S. history is Frederick Jackson Turner's frontier thesis, in which he claims that
- (A) the western frontier stimulated the growth of democracy
- (B) most Native Americans were willing to assimilate into American civilization
- (C) had slavery been prohibited in the West, the Civil War would not have occurred
- (D) the West developed manufacturing and industry at a greater rate than the Northeast
- (E) racial and religious disputes prevented the West from fully integrating with the rest of the nation until the twentieth century
60. Which of the following was NOT a border state in the antebellum period and the Civil War era?
- (A) Kentucky
- (B) Ohio
- (C) Missouri
- (D) Delaware
- (E) Maryland
61. "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the continent." What did British Prime Minister Winston Churchill mean when he uttered these words in a speech in 1946?
- (A) The noncommunist nations should roll back communism wherever it exists.
- (B) There should be a thawing of relations between the Soviet Union and the Western allies.
- (C) Europe was divided between two hostile camps, the communist and non-communist nations.
- (D) The United States and Britain should restore international trade.
- (E) Through espionage, the Soviet Union was conspiring to acquire nuclear secrets from the West.

Occupational Distribution of Workingwomen, 1900–1998*

	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	1998
Total white-collar workers [†]	17.8%	38.8%	44.9%	52.5%	65.6%	73.8%
Clerical workers	4.0	18.7	21.5	28.7	30.5	38.9
Manual workers	27.8	23.8	21.6	18.0	14.8	9.7
Farm workers	18.9	13.5	4.0	1.8	1.0	1.0
Service workers [‡]	35.5	23.9	29.4	21.9	18.1	15.4

*Major categories; percentage of all women workers, age fourteen and older, in each category.

[†]Includes clerical, sales, professional, and technical workers, managers and officials.

[‡]Includes domestic servants.

(Sources: *Historical Statistics of the United States* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, relevant years.)

62. Which statement accurately reflects the information regarding the occupational distribution of workingwomen from 1900 to 1998 in the table above?
- (A) The percentage of service workers increased between 1900 and 1920, but then declined.
- (B) The percentage of manual workers has steadily increased from 1900 to 1998.
- (C) By 1998 clerical workers comprised the largest percentage of workingwomen.
- (D) The percentage of farm workers has steadily declined from 1900 to 1989.
- (E) The percentage of clerical workers was equal to the percentage of service workers until 1940.
63. This early-twentieth-century leader for educational reform espoused a "learn by doing" approach to education. He was also greatly influenced by a theory of educational knowledge known as pragmatism.
- (A) John Dewey
- (B) Horace Mann
- (C) Henry James
- (D) William Spencer
- (E) Walt Whitman
64. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* convinced Congress to
- (A) pass legislation barring slavery from any new territories west of the Mississippi River
- (B) pass the Pure Food and Drug Act
- (C) create the Agricultural Adjustment Administration
- (D) establish a cabinet position for a secretary of the interior
- (E) cut funding for the war in Vietnam
65. A major riot occurred in New York City in July 1863. One of the causes of the riot was
- (A) the terrible treatment of freed blacks by the citizens of the city
- (B) factory owners cut the wages of immigrant workers while leaving the wages of others intact.
- (C) strong opposition to the military draft
- (D) the attempt by city officials to integrate the city's public schools
- (E) that banks closed their doors to prevent depositors from withdrawing their money after the stock market collapsed
66. An example of government corruption in the post-Reconstruction era is
- (A) the Watergate scandal
- (B) the Pentagon Papers
- (C) the Teapot Dome scandal
- (D) the Crédit Mobilier scandal
- (E) the Ludlow massacre

67. The Constitutional Convention's Great Compromise of 1787 addressed
- (A) the abolition of slavery
- (B) whether to grant women the right to vote
- (C) the need for a strong executive branch of government
- (D) whether to provide the federal government the power to tax imports
- (E) how states would be represented in Congress
68. The Republican party in the antebellum period comprised all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Southern planter-slaveholders
- (B) Free-Soilers
- (C) Northern Democrats who felt betrayed by their party's support for the Kansas-Nebraska Act
- (D) members of the Whig party who favored containing slavery
- (E) various labor groups in the North
69. Charles Frémont
- (A) was placed in command of Union forces at the First Battle of Bull Run
- (B) was sent by President Buchanan to open Japan to U.S. trade
- (C) was the Republican party's first presidential candidate
- (D) was governor of South Carolina when it seceded from the Union
- (E) attempted to start a slave insurrection in the South in the eighteenth century
70. Which of the following is the name for President Harry Truman's reform program?
- (A) Square Deal
- (B) New Deal
- (C) the Great Society
- (D) the New Frontier
- (E) the Fair Deal
71. Which of the following actions did President Eisenhower take during his two terms as president?
- (A) He met with Churchill and Stalin at the Yalta Conference in 1945 to discuss post-World War II policies.
- (B) He sent troops to help South Korea after North Korea attacked it in 1950.
- (C) He became the first president to visit the Soviet Union in 1972.
- (D) He sent troops to integrate Little Rock, Arkansas' Central High School in 1957.
- (E) He placed a naval blockade around Cuba to prevent the Soviets from delivering nuclear missiles.
72. The Whitewater real estate controversy and the Lewinsky scandal relate to the presidency of
- (A) Jimmy Carter
- (B) Ronald Reagan
- (C) George H. W. Bush
- (D) Bill Clinton
- (E) George W. Bush
73. The Keating-Owen Act of 1916
- (A) legalized the use of rebates in the railroad industry
- (B) established the nation's first minimum-wage law
- (C) outlawed the closed shop
- (D) took the United States off the gold standard
- (E) barred from interstate commerce products made by child labor under the age of fourteen
74. At the end of the American Revolution (1783) the U.S. border extended to
- (A) the Mississippi River
- (B) the Appalachian Mountains
- (C) the Rocky Mountains
- (D) the Pacific Ocean
- (E) the Oregon Territory
75. Native Americans received their citizenship rights as a result of
- (A) the Dawes Act of 1887
- (B) the efforts of the American Indian Movement in the 1970s
- (C) the Fourteenth Amendment (1868)
- (D) the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- (E) an act of Congress in 1924

76. Which of the following improved U.S. relations with the Philippines?
 (A) the Platt Amendment
 (B) the Foraker Act
 (C) the Tydings-McDuffie Act
 (D) the Teller Amendment
 (E) the Jones Act
77. Which of the following groups of political leaders was opposed to U.S. entry into World War I?
 (A) Woodrow Wilson, William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt
 (B) William Howard Taft, Francis Perkins, Henry Cabot Lodge
 (C) Wendell Wilkie, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thomas E. Dewey
 (D) Jeanette Rankin, Robert La Follette, George Norris
 (E) Upton Sinclair, Huey P. Long, Harry S Truman
78. In 1947 President Truman responded to the request from two nations for military assistance to fight communist groups attempting to overthrow
 (A) France and Germany
 (B) Greece and Turkey
 (C) Spain and Portugal
 (D) Italy and Austria
 (E) Japan and Korea
79. Which of the following is NOT associated with a slave rebellion?
 (A) Ludlow massacre
 (B) Stono Rebellion
 (C) Nat Turner
 (D) Gabriel's Plot
 (E) John Brown
80. W. E. B. Du Bois was instrumental in helping to establish the
 (A) Congress of Racial Equality
 (B) United Way
 (C) Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 (D) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 (E) Black Panthers

STOP
END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION. DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

SECTION II: FREE-RESPONSE ESSAYS

Section II of the examination has two kinds of questions. Part A is the Document-Based Question, which you must answer. Part B and Part C each have two general free-response essay questions. You are to answer one essay question from Part B and one essay question from Part C. You will have a total of 130 minutes to complete the document-based essay and two free-response essays.

Part A: Document-Based Question (DBQ)

Mandatory reading time—15 minutes

Writing time—45 minutes

Directions The question below asks you to develop a coherent, well-structured essay that integrates information from nine documents with your own knowledge of the topic. You are not required to use information from all of the documents.

1. To what extent did American society's views of women change from the World War I era to the mid-1970s?

Document A: Barbie Doll Fashions (1960)

COTTON CASUAL
 Spooling away and
 with 100% cotton
 pop dress
 contrasting ribbons
 skirt the figure
 has with summer
 1960 \$3.95

BUSY GAL
 Two-piece and high
 with 100% cotton
 and a wide striped
 skirt and a wide
 cotton skirt
 1960 \$4.95

Document B: Birth Control Review**BIRTH CONTROL
REVIEW**

Edited by Margaret Sanger

TWENTY CENTS A COPY NOVEMBER, 1925 TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

**Document C: TV Show "Father Knows Best" (1953–1963)****Document D: Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique (1963)**

The suburban housewife—she was the dream image of the young American woman and the envy, it was said, of women all over the world. The American housewife—freed by science and labor-saving appliances from the drudgery, the dangers of childbirth and the illnesses of her grandmother. She was healthy, beautiful, educated, concerned only about her husband, her children, her home. She had found true feminine fulfillment. As a housewife and mother, she was respected as a full and equal partner to man in his world. She was free to choose automobiles, clothes, appliances, supermarkets; she had everything that women ever dreamed of.

In the fifteen years after World War II, this mystique of feminine fulfillment became the cherished and self-perpetuating one of contemporary American culture. Millions of women lived their lives in the image of those pretty pictures of the American suburban housewife, kissing their husbands goodbye in front of the picture window, depositing their stationwagonsful of children at school, and smiling as they ran the new electric waxer over the spotless kitchen floor. They baked their own bread, sewed their own and their children's clothes, kept their new washing machines and dryers running all day. They changed the sheets on the beds twice a week instead of once, took the rug-hooking class in adult education, and pitied their poor frustrated mothers who had dreamed of having a career. Their only dream was to be perfect wives and mothers; their highest ambition to have five children and a beautiful house, their only fight to get and keep their husbands. They had no thought for the unfeminine problems of the world outside the home; they wanted the men to make the major decisions. They gloried in their role as women, and wrote proudly on the census blank "Occupation: housewife." . . .

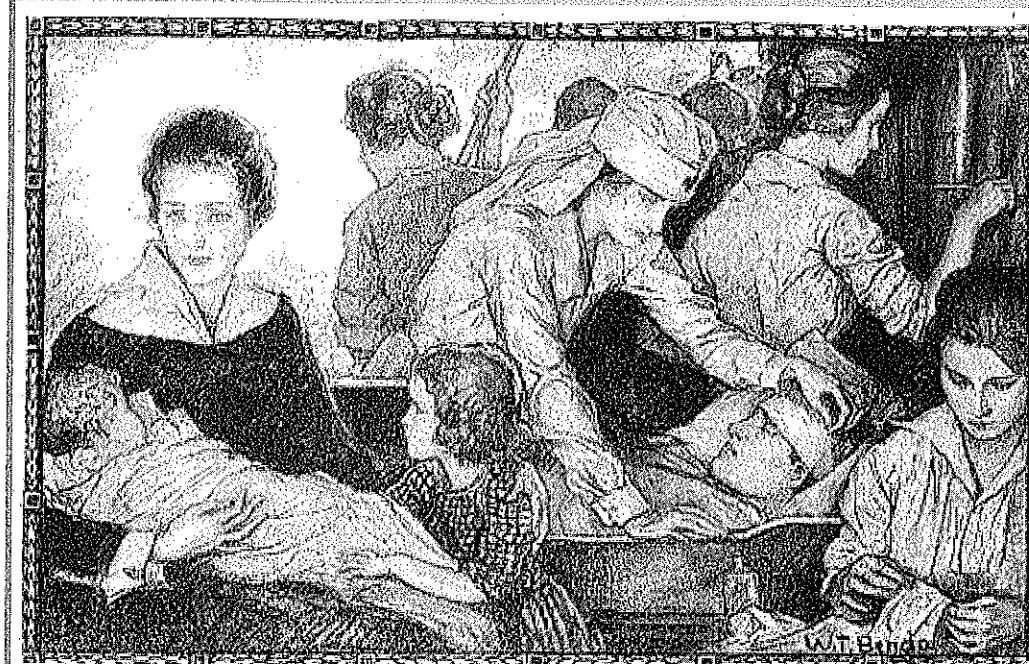
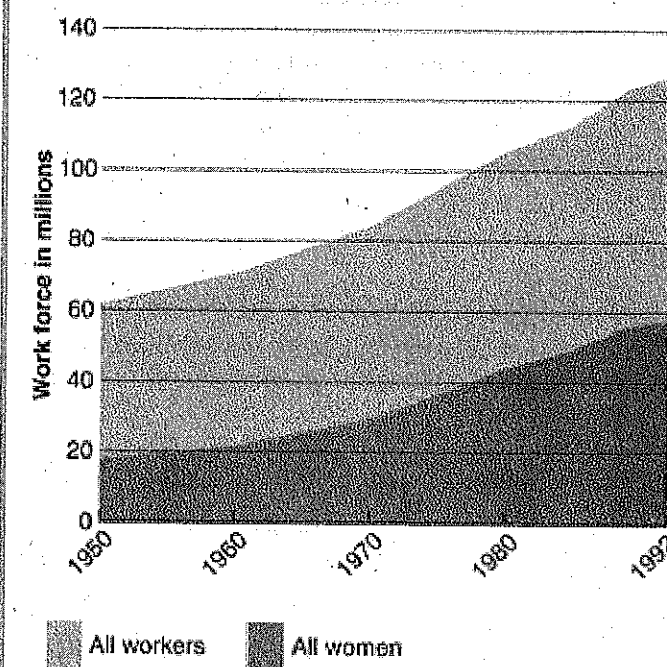
Document E: Suffrage Poster, Pre-1919

Document F: National Organization for Women Statement of Purpose (1966)

The purpose of NOW is to take action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now, exercising all the privileges and responsibilities thereof in truly equal partnership with men.

NOW is dedicated to the proposition that women, first and foremost, are human beings, who like all other people in our society, must have the chance to develop their fullest human potential. We believe that women can achieve such equality only by accepting to the full the challenges and responsibilities they share with all other people in our society, as part of the decision-making mainstream of American political, economic and social life.

We organize to initiate or support action, nationally, or in any part of this nation, by individuals or organizations, to break through the silken curtain of prejudice and discrimination against women in government, industry, and professions, the churches, the political parties, the judiciary, the labor unions, in education, science, medicine, law, religion and every other field of importance in American society. Enormous changes taking place in our society make it both possible and urgently necessary to advance the unfinished revolution of women toward true equality now. With a life span lengthened to nearly 75 years it is no longer either necessary or possible for women to devote the greatest part of their lives to child-rearing, yet childbearing and rearing—which continues to be a most important part of most women's lives—still is used to justify barring women from equal professional and economic participation and advance.

Document G: Women Depicted in Various Occupations (1915)

Document H: Women in the Work Force, 1950-1992


Document 1: Women's Liberation March, 1976

End of documents for Question 1.

Part B and Part C: Free-Response Essay Questions
Writing time—70 minutes

Directions Answer TWO of the following questions, one question from Part B and one from Part C. It is recommended that you spend 5 minutes planning each essay and 30 minutes for writing. Write a well-structured, clearly written essay that provides sufficient evidence to support your thesis. Make certain to identify in the test booklet which essay questions you have selected.

Part B Select ONE question from Part B.

2. To what extent was the period following the War of 1812 an "Era of Good Feelings"?
3. Analyze the role social reformers played in addressing the social, economic, and political maladies that faced the nation in the antebellum period.

Part C Select ONE question from Part C.

4. To what extent did the coalition that comprised the Populists achieve its goals?
5. Despite the mixed records of Presidents John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and Richard Nixon and the divisions within the civil rights movement, the 1960s is a notable decade in U.S. history for the profound successes of the black civil rights movement. Assess the validity of this statement.

END OF EXAMINATION